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SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

DAILY EDITION.

NO. 280.

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## GOING, GOING, GOING.

Uncle Sam's Money Going to the Devil.

DEFICIT OF OVER FORTY MILLIONS.

Over a Hundred Millions of Gold Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—United States Treasurer Morgan has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his annual report on the operations and conditions of the treasury. It makes the following showing for the fiscal year 1893:

Net ordinary revenue	\$385,519,628
increase	30,884,844
Net ordinary expenditures	383,477,954
increase	38,454,823
Surplus	2,041,674
Decrease	1,732,739
Total receipts	732,371,214
Total expenditures	730,329,539
Public funds, June 30, 1892	786,351,895
Public funds, June 30, 1893	745,538,655

Deducting from the public funds, the funds used for the redemption of treasury notes and certificates of deposit, there was left a reserve or general fund of \$187,012,740, in 1892, and \$168,167,391 in 1893. The actual available working balance was \$165,945,886, and \$156,295,695, the two dates, respectively. By September 30, this balance has diminished to \$149,250,268, owing to the deficiency in the revenues. In the seven months, beginning last December, upward of \$81,000,000 was drawn out of the treasury in the redemption of notes and the gold reserve was reduced during the same period by \$29,000,000. During the next three months, with light redemption and a deficiency of \$19,000,000 in the revenue, the treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the revenue fell off only \$2,000,000. The amount of gold withdrawn during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the treasury in a like period, being upward of \$108,000,000. Of this amount \$102,000,000 was drawn out by the presentation of legal tender notes.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.  
With the exception of an increase of \$15,000,000 in the amount of treasury notes, issued in the purchase of silver million, and a decrease of \$80,000,000 in the combined volume of gold certificates and currency certificates, there has been, the report says, no important change in the public debt. According to the revised estimate, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country June 30 was \$2,323,547,977, or nearly \$51,000,000 less than last year. The contraction took place, notwithstanding the addition of \$45,500,000 to the stock of silver and an increase of \$6,000,000 in outstanding bank notes, and was caused by the exports of gold. In July, however, there began a heavy return movement of the metal, supported by a rapid expansion of bank note circulation. By the end of September the stock of gold was restored to what it was when the exports began. The total increase in the effective stock of money in three months was less than \$95,000,000, bringing it up to a figure much above the highest ever reached before. The treasurer remarks that this sudden contraction and expansion, within a space of 11 months, affords a striking illustration of the degree of flexibility possessed by the currency.

The Chicago Way.  
CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Last night four men appeared simultaneously, two at front and two at the rear of a saloon on State street, with revolvers. They held up twenty inmates, relieved them of all their valuables and escaped. The saloon is near the place where four street cars were held up and the drivers relieved of their money bags.

The R. H. Dearborn Estate.  
Frank R. Dearborn administrator, today filed a final account. The appraised assets were \$9,944.75; paid creditors of estate \$4,744.75. Real estate on hand \$5,200, was conveyed by the heirs to the widow of deceased, Aug. 29, 1893.

THE CHANGES.  
The new bill to be promulgated today will show the following changes in the sugar schedule:

The duty on refined sugar is reduced from 10 to 5 cents per pound. Raw sugar remains free of tax. The McKinley bounty is repealed progressively, that is, one-eighth each year, so that at the end of eight years it is to cease entirely.

The 2 cents sugar bounty enacted by the McKinley bill would be reduced by the Wilson bill, if it should become a law, as follows: 1 cent per pound for the fiscal year 1894-5; 1 cent for 1895-6; 1 cent for 1896-7; 1 cent for 1897-8; 1 cent for 1898-9; 1 cent for 1899-1900; 1 cent for 1900-1901, and would close in the fiscal

## THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Promulgated Today From the Tariff Committee.

SUGAR REMAINS ON THE FREE LIST.

A Proposition to Put a Duty On Silver.

Details of the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The new democratic tariff bill has been given out. Its provisions fulfill every expectation of those who predicted it would be a measure of radical reform. In many respects it is a surprise even to democrats, as it is unprecedented in many provisions. A free list of liberal scope, sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform, and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity is decisive and emphatic. Thus, the bill, in addition to tariff reforms, will if passed, necessitate a re-adjustment of treaties with South American countries which enjoy practical or theoretical reciprocity with the United States.

The bounty on sugar, instead of being repealed at once, will be repealed by easy gradations, and will not reach its full effect until after the close of the present century.

The main features are two: First, adoption wherever it seemed practicable of ad valorem instead of specified duties. Second, freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production. The following articles are added to the free list: Bacon, hams, beef, mutton, pork, meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not otherwise provided for; binding twine.

Coal bituminous and shale and slack and cut; coke, diamonds, dust or bort; jewels used in the manufacture of watches and clocks; fresh fish, undressed fur; lard, paint, and statuary; plows, tools, disc-harrows, harvesters, reapers, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, plough, quicksilver, salt, silk not further advanced in manufacture than carding or combing; soap not otherwise provided for.

Free stone, granite sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble undressed; effects; timber hewn and sawed; spar and wharf timber, squared or sided timber; sawed boards, planks, deals, other lumber, lath, pickets, palings, shingles, stave, manufactured wood, provided same duties as now exist shall obtain in all cases in which the export duty is laid on any article in the above schedule.

All forms of cabinet woods, in log, rough or hewn, all wool of sheep, hair of camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, wool and hair on skin, noils, yarn waste, card waste, burr waste, rags and flugs, including all waste or rags composed wholly or in part of wool.

New Tariff Bill.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Chairman Wilson, of the Democratic ways and means committee of congress, authorized the following statement of its action to be made public last night:

"The Democratic members of the committee on ways and means completed their tariff bill last night, near midnight. The last item finally acted upon was the sugar schedule. It being brought to the committee's attention that speculators, falsely pretending to have information of the proposed action, have been seeking to manipulate the stock market, the committee deemed it best to depart from the original plan of refusing information of its proposed action as to tariff news until its full bill is made public, and to at once publish their conclusions of this schedule, so that all men may stand on the same footing of authentic information."

THE CHANGES.  
The new bill to be promulgated today will show the following changes in the sugar schedule:

year 1902. The lower grades would be reduced in like proportion.

THE FREE LIST.

The free list will include wool, iron ore, coal, cotton ties, copper, lumber, chocolate, salt, binding twine, flax, lead ore, and many other articles of less importance.

WOOLEN AND WOOLEN GOODS.  
After two months of deliberation on wool and woolen goods, the committee has finally decided to adopt the Springer policy of last congress, and the wool and woolen schedule will be as follows:

"All wools and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and all wool and hair on skin, all waste, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, a duty of 40 per cent; on blankets, hats of wool, flannels, underwear, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 25 per cent; valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 30 per cent; valued at more than 50 cents per pound, 35 per cent.

The schedule, which includes women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, etc., the warp of which is cotton or other vegetable matter, value not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, a duty of 35 per cent is placed; on women's and children's dress goods, etc., 40 per cent, on clothing ready made and articles of wearing apparel, 45 per cent; on cloaks, etc., for ladies and children, 45 per cent and on webbing, suspenders, bolting, binding, braids, galloons, fringes, etc., 40 per cent on common carpets the duty will be about 35 per cent and on the floor grades of carpets, all of which are taxed 40 per cent in the Springer bill, the duty in this bill is somewhat less.

## IN HER OWN DEFENSE.

The Queen as Championed by Mr. Blount.

LILUOKALANI STATES HER CASE.

She Writes Detailing Causes Leading up to the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The fourth volume of the papers accompanying Blount's Hawaiian report consists of a statement of Liluokalani, addressed to Blount. She claims that on December 17, 1892, she received a letter, from a source she does not divulge, warning her that the American representatives were at that time preparing for the annexation of the islands. She appealed to the British commissioner, and he advised against her suggestion to lay the matter before all members of the diplomatic corps. Continuing, she says:

"The morning of January 14, 1893, I arrived with all preparations for closing the legislature. At the cabinet meeting I told the cabinet it was my intention to promulgate the new constitution. At noon I prorogued the legislature, noting that several members of the reform party were not present. On entering the palace I saw Mr. Wilson and asked him if all was ready. He replied: 'Yes' and then I said: 'You'll have to be brave today.' I went to the blue room and awaited my ministers. After some delay they arrived and I judged from their countenances that something was wrong. A few days before I had planned that I would sign the constitution in the throne-room in the presence of the members of the legislature, many of whom had been elected for the purpose of working for the new constitution. At the commencement of my reign petitions were sent from all parts of the kingdom asking for a new constitution. A month later, with two members of the legislature, I started to make a new constitution from that of Kamehameha and that of 1887, after completing it, I placed it in the hands of Apperson, asking him to correct and revise it. He consulted many lawyers and others regarding it, and when it was returned I found no changes and concluded that it was all right. Early in January I mentioned to Captain Nowlin, of the household guards, and Marshal Wilson my intention to promulgate the new constitution, and ordered them to prepare themselves to quell any riot or outbreak from the opposition. They assured me that they would be ready and I gave strict injunctions of secrecy and showed Wilson the plan of the throne room on the day of the signing. Parker and Corwain gave me assurance of their support before their appointment as ministers, while Peterson understood my intention and Bolbourne heard it from Peterson. It appears that Colbourne the

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

morning of January 14 acted the part of traitor by going to Hartwell, a lawyer, and receiving instructions from him to strongly advise me to abandon the idea. This was the cause of the delay in the blue room.

"When the ministers arrived I told them that everything in the throne room was ready. I was surprised when the cabinet informed me that they did not think it advisable for me to take such a step; that there was danger of an uprising, etc. I told them I would not have undertaken it if they had not encouraged me. They led me out to the edge of the precipice, and were now leaving me to take the leap alone. It was humiliating. I said: 'Why not give the people the brunt of the blame?' Peterson said he had not read the constitution. I told him that he had had it in his possession a whole month. The ministers left Parker to try to dissuade me from my purpose, and in the meantime they went to the government building to inform Thurston and his party of the stand I took. Of course, they were instructed not to yield. The ministers returned, and I asked them to read the constitution over, and then asked them what was injurious in the document. Peterson said there were some points he thought were not exactly suited. I told him the legislature could make the amendments. He begged that I should wait for a few weeks and in the meantime they would be ready to present it to me.

"With these assurances I yielded, and we adjourned to the throne room I stated to the guests present my reason for inviting them to be promulgated the new constitution, at the request of my people; that the constitution of 1887 was imperfect and full of defects. Turning to the chief justice, I asked: 'Is it not so, Mr. Judd?' and he answered in the affirmative. I then informed the people that under the advice of my ministers I yielded, as they had promised on some future day I could give them a new constitution. I then asked them to return to their homes and keep the peace. I heard a commotion below in the yard, and hurried to the front veranda, and from there addressed the people, saying their wishes for the new constitution could not be granted just then, but would be at some future day; that they must go home and keep the peace and pray for me, which they have done ever since. Everything was quiet in the palace all that night. Sunday, Parker advised me that the reform party was holding a meeting. All Sunday everything seemed quiet. Monday the ministers issued notice of the position I took and the attempt made to promulgate the new constitution. At the earnest solicitation of my people, my native subjects, they gave assurance that any changes desired in the fundamental law of the land would be sought only by the methods provided in the constitution itself and signed by myself and my ministers. It was intended to reassure the people. About 5 o'clock, however, troops from the United States ship Boston were landed by order of Minister Stevens, in secret understanding with the revolutionary party."

The statement of circumstances attending the yielding of authority to the provisional government does not differ from statements already made. After detailing the subsequent appeals to the government of the United States the ex-queen says:

"President Harrison's term expired and President Cleveland's inauguration took place, and I hailed it as a good omen, having met him in 1887, while he occupied the presidential chair, and I have not been disappointed. Your arrival brought relief to our people and your presence safety. No doubt the provisional government would have carried out extreme measures toward myself and my people, as you may already have seen by their unjust actions, if the president had been indifferent to my petitions. I am certain it would have brought serious results to myself and tyranny to my subjects. In this I recognize the high sense of justice and honor in the person who is ruler of the American nation."

## The Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The annual report of Joseph S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, which is very lengthy, shows the receipts from all sources of internal revenue have been increased from \$116,802,860 last year to \$161,004,989 in 1893. They include the following:

Spirits	\$91,729,213
Tobacco	31,896,647
Permitted liquors	32,845,990
Occasional duties	1,670,688
Miscellaneous	175,390

## OUTSIDE THE TREASURY.

The revised figures of the amount of money in circulation, that is outside the treasury, June 30, place it at \$1,596,846,828, or about \$9000 less than the year before. During the four months ended with October, there was an increase of \$125,000,000, a record altogether without parallel in the history of the country. The redemption of United States paper currency has been unusually heavy, amounting to \$377,000,000 in the 15 months ended with October. During the past two fiscal years there was received nearly the fifth part of the whole estimated stock of the subsidiary silver for improvement. The report says that there is expected an increase in the popularity and usefulness of this part of the currency.

The receipts the first three months of this fiscal year were \$36,874,402, a decrease of \$5,519,143, comparing with the same time last year. Of this decrease, \$3,830,868 was spirits and \$1,638,882 in tobacco. Seven hundred and twenty-two illicit stills were destroyed during the year and 84 removed. The number of persons arrested was 487, and three deputy collectors were killed. The number of distilleries operated during the year was 4743, a decrease of 1123 as compared with 1892, but the decrease was wholly in the class of fruit distillers. The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year was 126,545,017, an increase of 13,722,294 gallons over the product last year and 84,694,804 gallons more than the average produced for the last 10 years. The quantity of spirits withdrawn from warehouse and tax paid during the year aggregated 97,424,825 gallons, an increase of 4,439,560. The quantity withdrawn for export was 3,762,251 gallons, an increase of 543,444 gallons, leaving 147,894,994 gallons remaining in warehouses at the close of the fiscal year. The quantity of manufactured tobacco in bond actually exported during the year 15,821,686 pounds, cigars exported, 2,233,495, and cigarettes, 397,828,360. The increase in the exportation of cigarettes continues large, having grown from 4,001,500 in 1892 to 397,828,360 in 1893. Regarding alcohol the report says there was an increase in the number of persons engaged in the sale of the article, as well as an increase in production, during the year. The amount produced was 67,224,298 pounds. The commissioner suggests a number of amendments to the present law.

The report shows that 6753 sugar producers were licensed to manufacture sugar during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, and \$9,875,150 was paid as bounty upon 484,125,081 pounds of sugar the total production of sugar of all kinds was 515,250,709 pounds. The operation of the law had the effect, so far as cane sugar was concerned to increase the production and lessen the number of sugar factories or licensed producers. Beet sugar produced during the year amounted to 7,983,388 pounds compared with 12,094,848 pounds in 1892. There were but two sorghum factories in operation during the year, one at Medicine Lodge, Kans. They produced 1,030,100 pounds of sugar. The imports of sugar during the fiscal year 1893 were 3,760,445,847 pounds and the exports, 29,232,382.

## A Silver Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—It is stated that a proposition will be made to put a duty on silver importation.

New Florida oranges, Citrus lemonas just in at Clark & Eppley's.

CHEAP READING.—Order the ONE CENT DAILY by mail, 25 cents a month. No papers sent after time is out.